Our Havana Correspondence.

heir femous have land. You may be assured that Mr. Worrell will do as he has mid. The fees of his office, nor all all the gold of Cuba, would be no inducement for him to retain a position he considers a dishenered one. Look for the result. PINTO.

The Spanish Bank-The Spanish Steam Line. The affairs of the Spanish bank for the Havana are pro-cessing slowly. To last evening 1,251 shares of stoc been subscribed by 123 persons, embracing three ens of the United States doing business here, making

an approach to the caystal \$605,000, about one-fifth of the amount intimated by the royal charter as needful. Our second independent line of ocean steamers, called the Catalan line, is fairly inaugurated under the prestige of Catalan, industry and capital. The Europa leaves our port this afternoon, with a full freight and a good starting list of passengers, for Porto Rico, Teneriffe, Cadix, Malaga, Valencia, Barcelona and Marsellles, and to return touching at same ports for delivery of mails, passengers and freight. This steamer is commanded by Felipe Ramon, a man of good nautical experience. Besides the ports named above, she is to touch at Vigo going and ceming. She is a propeller of 300 horse power, and can accommodate one hundred passengers of all classes. The first cabin rates are to Porto Rico, \$40; Teneriffe, \$80; Cadiz, \$110; Malaga, \$120; Valencia, \$140; Barcelona, \$150; Marselles, \$160. Large deductions made for other abin and steerage passengers. This steamer is to be followed by others of larger class, and the company propose to equal in their material and ageommodation any of the Northern lines, while they offer the tempiation of new views for the traveller, and courteous attention never to be forgotten. I hand you files—commercial report for the week—and forliear giving you a story of Regia and the Black Saint, that we parade this evening.

Hayana, Sept. 23, 1855.

Occumstances of Santa Anna's Flight-The Havana Press and Correspondents.

The H. B. M. brig-of-war Daring, Napier, commander

has been at anchor during the political changes which were brought to the climax by the flight of Santa Anna. From the officers on board, I learn some incidents as to the manner of the departure of the Dictator which may the manner of the departure of the lifetator which may not have transpired from more direct sources, and which serve to show his self-possession under circumstances which, met by the slightest hesitancy, would be fatal. Having entire faith in his Guarda, Santa Anna had in-tended embarking in the day time, and to leave Vera Cruz with the éclat and honors of his position, and in the afternoon the Guards were ordered out to escort him to anternoon the Guards were ordered out to escort him to the landing from his temporary residence. The troops were formed in open order—front rank to the "right about," as usual—for the chief to pass through, and as the abdicating President, &c., arrived at the right of the formed him "that the Guards had determined not to permit him to leave the country." The President met the intination with his happiest smile, saying that the troops "entirely misunderstood his purposes, which were of great national importance, and if the Colonel would order them on parade the following day, at 11 A. M. precisely, he would have the pleasure of making an explanation in person, which would be perceity satisfactory to their patriotism." The troops were on parade at the hour appointed, and in the offing, over the verge of the horizon, could be just discerned the smoke of the Iturbide, which was bearing him on his mission for the pacification of the country, he having embarked at a late hour the previous night, with the aid of personal friends, and the protection of parties accidentally on shore from the foreign armed ressels in port.

The Diario de la Marina has been including its malignity with some threats against correspondents of the

men, to feed Cohan intelligence where the law does not permit the publication of offences committed against it. The continuance of subscription for the Spanish Bank, which is to cover all our pecuniary necessities, show 1,772 shares taken by 162 individuals and companies, amounting to \$886,000.

Spenish Bombast—Fushionable Marriage—A Summons— High Turiff—Execution of a Napro—The Backhouse Mu-der—Felix Sent to Ceuta—The Diario on Correspondents. I was riding in the cars between Begla and Guanaba-

con, a few days since, when the conversation turned upon the subject of the 25,000 men which it is reported Spain is to send to the aid of the allies in their war against Russia, and who would probably be the general sent to command them. One Spaniard expressed his opinion that O'Donnell would be the man; "Caramba, replied another "if they would but send a chice (little fel-low,) that I could name, he would say to the English. "Go you to the right," and to the French, go you to the left, when he would advance from the centre with the brave Spaniards, and, presio, Sebastopol would be taken." This was uttered in the peculiarly pompous manner of the Spaniards, and no doubt the poor man believed what he said to be the positive truth, though I confess it was with difficulty I avoided laughing at hearing the very worst soldiers in the world thus praised.

Little more than a week since Don Juan Belt led to the altar the levely Senerita Carmen Munoz. The lady was the "belle of the ball" at Puentes Grandes, which I at

attar the lovely senorita Carmen Munoz. The hady was the "belle of the hall" at Puentes Grandes, which I attempted to describe in a recent letter. A handsomer couple it would be difficult to produce in any part of the world. Mr. Jiett, I believe, is a native of Maryland.

A gentleman named Carlos Mola, "a neighbor of Puerto Principe," is called open, in a recent unmber of the Gocia, to appear at the royal castle, in this city, within nine days, to answer a charge of inflowed, (treason,) preferred against him. They may "call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?"

We were amused a low days past at a dispute that had arisen between the Prensa and the Diarrio de la Marcina. The Prensa, in a recent article, stated "the reason why the poor could not buy bread was the heavy daties imposed upon flour." This the Diario declared to be an attack upon the government, calculated to breed a revolution in the country. To this harch remark, the Prensa of course replies with becoming spirit. The best of the joke is an understanding that prevails that General Cencha advised the publication of the original article in the Prensa, and that his Excellency feels that the duties on articles of the first necessity are enormously high, and he would him reduce them, but the orders he has received from Spain are to rather increase than reduce the imposts.

ceived from Spain are to rather increase than reduce the imposts.

Last Monday morning, the negro who recently murdered another negro, near the corner of Amargura and Lamparilla streets, was garroted. He went to the scaffold like a hardened soundred.

Several individuals have been arrested for the nurder of the late Mr. Backhouse—one of them having been taken on the premises on the evening of the murder, yet I understand the evidence is see slight against them that they will all probably be discharged.

I have ascertained within the last forty eight hours that unfortunate innocent Fellix has been sent from Caelia to the Island of Ceuta, where the will assuredly soon die. Of what use is it to enter into treaties with such a cauntry as Spain, who breaks them whenever it suits her purpose? The release of poor Felix is surely worthy the great diplomatic ability of even Mr. Augustus Caesar todige himselt.

the Diario de la Marina of the 20th inst. contains a stupid attack upon the correspondents of the American press in this city, for having reported the recent namerous assessinations here. To answer for myself, I will but observe that I have rarely done more than send you accounts of matters of this kind that have come under my own personal observation. Had I sent you one quarter of the reports of such affairs that have been in circulation here, I should have occupied a much larger portion of your valuable space than I have fill warranted in doing. Amongst other whe comarks, the Diario says—"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," for the live in glass houses should not throw stones, "togetting apparently that for a long period, the letters of its New York correspondent contained little clee than accounts of crimes committed in every section of the Umen. I have not belsure to-day to reply fully to the Diaries II, however, on reperculing its atticle. I shall find it worthy of further communations of state of the three towns of the community of the possibly be troubled with it. I cannot, however, conclude this letter without relating mother subbing affair, the victim of which I myself saw.

Taking a stroll a few mornings since, outside the wall, yet into the Celle Servedo de less Sugar, where a crowd attracted my attention. I approached it, and found an infortunate negrolying on his face, with seven frightful msell. The Diario de la Marina of the 20th inst. contains a

yswaing gashes on his back, which had been, apparently, inflicted with a knife by his pursuer. The wounds bled dreadfully, but no one dared assist him until the doctor and police officers arrived. When these officials reached the spot, full twenty minutes having elapsed, the poor fellow was put into a volante and conveyed to the hospital of San Juan de Bies. I followed in another volante, and noticed in the one from which he was taken a clot of blood that cevered at least eighteen inches of the seat of the carriage. The Biario will please remember I say this. It is perhaps a fault in my character, but I am naturally very inquisitive. I cannot see a crowd without desiring to know the cause of the assemblage; if I notice men laughing, I am irresistibly attracted by a desire to know the cause of their laughter—and thus with everything in life. This may make the Biario waspish, but I heed not its striving to sting.

NEUVITAS, Sept. 17, 1855.

Morements of Santa Anna—The War Stagner Guerraro—More Stage Trading.

As I promised in my last, I will give you notes of the career of his ex-Highness, Santa Anna. At midday of the 10th an express arrived from the Mexican Consul, Don Ramon Carvallo, of Havana, informing the General that the English steamer Derwent, from Havana to St. Thomas, would be off this harbor on the 11th, ready to take his ex-Highness on board with his family. The engineer of the Guerrero being absent at Puerto Principe, the authorities made a pretext of going out in the Spanish war steamer Bazan to look after a slaver sand to be en the coast. So, at half past 6, on the morning of the 11th, his ex-Highness and family went on board the Bazan, transferring seventy thousand dollars, mostly in hard cash—silver put up in canvas sacks, \$2,000 to each sack, thir ty-sacks, and two sacks of gold. On the way on board of the B. the boat went alongside of the Mexican steamer, and Santa Anna in a few words said good bye, thanking the officers for their kindness and attention, and leaving

Ksv Wssr, Sept. 25, 4855.

The Discaters of the Fear.

The year 1855 will yet prove to be as prolific in acci its predecessor, 1854. Our list now numbers 45 vessels, and the most inelement portion of the year is to come. The additional facilities extended by our generous government to the safe navigation of the Gulf does not seem to ment to the safe navigation of the Gulf does not seem to afford that security that its advocates promised. Until the contrary and mysterious currents of the stream are robbed of their dangers by the hand of science, their courses, changes, and velocity classified and systematically arranged, wreeks will be of common occurrence; and so far as we now can judge, the careful study of these currents cannot result in any decided advantage to the navigator. The cause of their great speed, the fickleness of their course, their sudden and unparalleled changes, may be accounted for, but can never be anticipated by means now within the reach of scientific observers. That the stream has its origin in the Caribbean sea, or perhaps as far south as the mouths of the Amazon, there can be no doubt. We have within the past week picked up from the beach of this Key a large piece of punice stone, of grayish white coire, hard, rough and porous, and lighter than water, large quantities are to be found on the beach at Cape Florida. We believe that there are no active volcanoes among any of the West India Islands, and this stone was no doubt thrown up from a volcane situated upon the banks of the Amazon, or upon one of its tributaries. It has probably travelled a distance of six thousand miles before resting upon this shore.

New Patents Issued.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending September 25, 1855, each bearing that date...

Daniel Bedford, of New York, N. Y., for apparatus for l'amer Beurort, of New York, N. Y., for apparatus for discharging reservoirs, &c. C. G. Bietel & H. J. Brunner, of Nazareth, Pa., for improvement in machines for sawing stones.

Frederick Beerstecher, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in fire-arms.

James Emerson, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in processing the shade of the processing of the physics allows.

Jones Enterson, to Workers, sees, but an addition pressure stoppers for chain cables. Exta Gould, of Newark, N. J., for improved method of gulating length of stroke in morthing machines.

Joshua E. Hall, of Cleveland, Ohio, for improvement in

Themas N. Lupton, of Winchester, Va., for improve 2 Thomas N. Lapton, of Winehester, Va., for improvement in takes to reaping machines.

Henry J. Behrens, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in wrench.

Wm. Mi. Storm, of New York, N. Y., for improved method in actuating gas engines.

Richard Montgomery, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in corrugated beams.

Jacob Nelson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improved awning for house and deav.

John S. Robbins, of San Francisco, Car., or appropriate ment in ships' rudders.

H. and Richard S. Schevenell, of Athens, Ga., for improved machine for cutting ornamental moultings.
Robert B. Tolles, of Canastota, N. Y., for improvement in optical instruments.

Aiouzo Webster, of Montpelier, Vt., for improved hold-

r carriages. Weston, T. F. Weston, and John W. Weston, of Mass., for improvement in leather splitting ma-

A. Wyckeff and E. R. Morrison, of Elmira, N. Y., for improved boring machine.

Wm. White, of Portsmouth, Va., for improvement is Peter L. Weimer, of Reading, Pa., for improvement in

ammers. nucl L. Weed, of Stoneham, Mass., for machine for It. S. Wagener, of Penn Yan, N. Y., for improvement in douring mills flouring mills.

John Taggort, of Roxbury, Mass., assignor to himself and Theodore Parker, of Boston, Mass., for improvement

and Incodors farker, or beauty, in artificial legs.

John B. Holmes, of New York, N. Y., assignor to John R. Pratt and John B. Holmes of same place, for improvement in ships windlasses.

Relegue.—Samuel P. and Wm. F. Dodge, of Newburg, N. Y., for improvement in pumps. Patented June 7, 1220.

Female Equestrianship.

The Albany county fair closed last week with a riding match. The attendance was large—receipts over \$8,000. But two ladies presented themselves as contestants: Miss Elizabeth Morey, of Brunawick, and Mrs. Hallet, of Albany, the latter a somewhat "matured" lady. The Argus describes Miss Morey as a dashing, easy rider, who manages her steed skilfully. Another Albany paper says he sits on a horse like a trooper, and possesses a degree of coolness that peculiarly fits her for the wants of a saddle. The competitors passed three times round the course—once on a walk, once on trot, and once on the gallop. Miss Morey was mounted on a glorious animal and doing her mile inside of two minutes, when her girbroke, causing a degree of alarm for the instant. She retained the reins, however, and sprang to the ground, without losing her balance or sustaining any serious in jury. The coolness and courage displayed by Miss Morey at this time were highly praised. The contest terminated with the accident. The first premium, \$25, was awarded to Miss Morey; the second prize, \$10, was awarded to Miss Morey; the second prize, \$10, was awarded to Miss Morey; in his force the same young lady who look the first price at the Lansingburg fair.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded to the female equestrians of the Washington county, New York, fair:—

First premium, consisting of a silver cup, valued at

fair:—
First premium, consisting of a silver cup, valued at \$10, to Miss M. Hanna, of White Creek.
Second premium, a cake basket, valued at \$8, to Miss P. A. Nozen, White Creek.
Third premium, a set of silver spoons, valued at \$9, to Miss Sarah M. Cowan, of Cambridge.

Fourth premium, a pair of butter knives, valued at 24, to Miss Helen Burdlek, of Greenwich. Fifth premium, vol. on cookery, to Miss Josephine Briggs, of White Creek.

telegraphic despatch from Dubuque, dated September 25, sayes.—The river has risen four feet, and is rising. This will be good news to merchants and steamboat men. Immense rains have fallen in that circuiton and it is prebable that navigation will now be uninterrupted until it is closed by the ice.

Gov. Merriwether, have been discharged.

Inst week Sants Fe was risited by one of the severost storms of rain that has been known here for many reards to runs of rain that has been known here for many reards to runs of rain that has been known here for many reards are all the begin. It comes for the time heling, and we had but lifts if any more until the next day. The storm rescommenced about half past nine, Friday evening, and continued nearly all night, raring with a forty almost unknown in Maxico. It seemed that the windows of heaven were dairly opened, and it resembled more the pouring of water out of buckets, than rain. The plaza was converted into a great lake, and along all the streets ran torrents of water like small rivers. The Acequias broke over its, banks, and the water, spreading with headlong velocity, lumulated gardens and fields, and, in some instances, washed down houses that obstructed its course. The Rio Chimuito rose to an unprecedented height, and for a time cutoff all intercourse between the two parts of the town.

We had retired early to rest, and was not aware of the terrible storm that was raging without until about two o'clock in the morning, when we were awakened by Samuel Ellison, Eq., knocking at the door, and asking for sheiter from the water. Two other gentlemen came with him, all of whom the water had routed from their rooms. In a little while Major Fry, U. S. A., and family sought shelter with us, having likewise been driven from their most of the office, adjecting the dwelling, field in horiging books and furniture under the ruins. In one of these rooms of the office, adjecting the dwelling, field in head of the loss may be estimated at two thousand dollars. The loss of Major Fry, in damage done to furniture and clothing, is about two hundred and fifty dollars.

In other parts of the town our citizens fared as badly. The Quarter Master's stables, in the garrison, fell in, besipes being jgenerally flooded. The Rev. Mr. Talburst and family in jured. There houses of Simon b. were

riendly.

From the Territory of New Mexico there is no news of

Generalship.

The approaching election for delegate to Congress is exciting some interest. From present appearances, it is probable that Yadre Gatlego, the former delegate, will be defeated by young Otero. This latter gentleman was educated in the United States, (at St. Louis, where he studied law,) and is an Annerican in feeling. Being one of the most respectable men in the country, both by birth and education, it is to be hoped that he will be successful over the rene-gade priest, who is a very corrupt man. While he was in the United States as delegate his mistress died, he caughter was married to a most respectable gentlema—one of the Armijos—and since the padre's return in has been the means of separating her from her husbendhich has transformed all his former friends in Acquerque and its vicinity, into bitter enemies, and as teay are among the most influential men in the Territory, in not unlikely that Mr. Gallego will be left at home.

The hishop is busy with his school and his pastorn labors; as yet, however, very little improvement is visible in Santa Fe.

We have a telegraphic notice of the fire at Flint, General county, Michigan, of Monday last. The following particulars we take from the papers of that place:

On Monday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, our fleurishing city was visited by the calamity of another of those awful fires whose ravages made a clean sweep from the corner of J. B. Walker & Co., on Saginaw street, to that of Dr. Moon, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts to stay its progress. It is impossible to state yet, with accuracy, the precise loss of the sufficient, but below will be found as near an estimate asked have yet been able to arrive at after careful inquiry. Fortunately there was time afforded, in the majority of cases, to remove the goods from the stores before the fire reached them. It originated in the dagnerrean rooms of Mr. lacy, but in what manner is not known, as the rooms were locked at the time.

J. B. Walker & Co., merchants—Loss \$2,000. No insurance.

M. I., Higgins & Brother, boot and shoe store—\$1,200. No insurance.

J. Skidmore, hat and can store—\$200. No insurance.
Themas Symons, bockbindery—\$350. All his tools and
stock. No insurance.

A. B. Lacy, dague rrean and dentist's office—\$300. No

J. Sutton, tailor-\$1,200. No insurance. Frary & Lyon, grocers and merchants-\$1,500.

E. H. Hazleton, building—\$1,400. Insured for \$9,600.
D. S. Frary, daguerrean rooms—\$200. No insurance. E. H. Hazleton, building—\$1,400. Insured for So<sub>2</sub>0. S. Frary, daguerrean rooms—\$200. No insurand Dr. S. C. Smith, dentist—\$300. No insurance. Dr. Axford, surgical instruments—\$50. No insurance. Dr. Axford, surgical instruments—\$500. Insured \$1,700. T. V. Rodgers, merchant—\$500. No insurance. Curtis & Son, harness shop—\$400. Insured \$200. T. R. Gamings, hardware store—\$500. No insurance. C. M. Bewey, building—\$2500. No insurance. D. D. Dewey, merchant—\$2,000. No insurance. Baker & Fatterson, boot and shoe store—\$2,500, surance.

Win. Moon, buildings.—\$1,200. No insurance.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.—Twenty years from this morning, says the Boston Travector of the 20th ult., there will occur a solar eclipse, which will be annular in this city, and central in part of Verment, New Hampshire, Maine and Nova Scotia. In Boston the sun will rise about twenty-five minutes before the ring forms, and the eclipse will end about half past seven. This will be the last central eclipse in any part of New England or the Middle States during the remainder of the ninetecath century. Indeed, in the course of the next forty-five years there will be here but eight eclipses of the sun in which the obscuration will exceed six digits, viz.;—

1800, July 18—(Probably) total in British Oregon.
1806, Oct. 19—Annular and central in North and South Carolina.

Maine, &c. 1878, July 29- (Frebably) total in Texas, Louisians,

and Cuba. 1885, March 16—(Frobably) annular in Oregon. 1892, Oct. 29—(Probably) annular in East Canada and Labrador. 1900, May 20—Total and central in Virginia. A WOMAN TO EE HUNG. To-day, at Concord-New Hampshire, Haskell and a woman named Brown, will be hung for the murder of Stephen C. Washer.

science of agriculture is doubtless better understood, and the art more skilfully practised in some parts of the old world than in this, the new; but we are on the march impelled by the energies of a young and free people, with State agricultural societies leading the way, and they who will maintain the advance must content themselves with no slow movements. Meanwhile we may regard with just satisfaction our improvement in machinery and utensils appliable to husbandry, some of which navegained sund distinguished consideration at the great exhibitions in Fugland and France. Your vast territory, your central position, your climite, your soil, your facilities for reaching the great commercial marts, the boundless resources of your mineral wealth, contributing to your general power, impose upon the sterling population of the Keystone State the duty of taking the lead in practical husbandry and in agricultural art and science. Nature and the events of history have imposed upon you, in these respects, and in others, responsibilities which, under the Irovidence of God, can next upon no other State-You, my countrymen of Pennsylvania, constitute the political centre of this glorious Union of States, in which you are an imporgnable campire, out of which you would be an empire doorsed to woe, distraction and delay. How are these your scienn drities to be discharged? If ever this noble arch of liberty shall be undermined, or shall crumble, the carsh of the keystone will be the most fearful and fatale-and it ought to be. I can never touch the soil of Pennsylvania without involuntarily recurring to the attirring incidents of her history, which, instead of being shaded or obscured by time, are inevitably, as years well on, to be brought out in a stronger, clearer and more glorious light. Within her borders the Declaration of independence was drafted, signed and proteinment to the world. To the memorable convention of the United Olonies on the 25th of June. 1779, the declared through her accounts of the State State. Of the wor

The following singular over his over its best to the Little Regiment:

12th RESIDENT, who Beloads, N. Y. S. M.
In accordance to Brigade Orders, the 12th Residence will purade on the infleenth day of October next, with failure dress and overceast. The line will be formed at 8th october, A. M. Sergesuts will report to the Adjutant by 15 minutes past 5 o'clock. The commandant will take command at 25 minutes past a o'clock, and the Regiment will leave the ground at precisely 25 minutes past 8 o'clock.

The Regiment will proceed to the Red House per Second avenue railroad; each themsher will come prepared to pay his fare, which will be collected by the conductors of the cars. By order of

R. FEROCH, Colonel.

This is the right kind of a document, and shows that the new Colonel means to make the regiment punctual.

American philanthropy, was the first grand reflex where of civil and Christian light to dark and blooding Africa. The first and only mission of true brotherly love that gives evidence of permanent and enlarged good to Africa and the African race, in her own bosom and throughout the

access to Central Western Africa. And her intelligent Christian citizens, together with corresponding colored persons going there from this country, comprise the only appropriate and reliable instrumentalities by which the institutions of civilization and blessings of the gospel ar-to be successfully introduced to the millions of that be mighted continuous.

fected his arrangements, awaiting the sanction of Congress, but to his dismay, and the humiliation of the friends of this cause, the bill of appropriation to the mission was lost in one house of the national legislature, and Commander Lynch recalled. But shall the work be abandoned because our general government has failed to do it? Have not reluntary benevolent associations, and even individual enterprise, often gone in advance of either Church or State, in the promotion of great and frequently very important progressive movements?

True, there are "difficulties and dangers in the way;" and so there have always been to every good work. And not unfrequently the more important the work the greater the difficulties and dangers in accomplishing it. If Africa is ever receemed to God—if Liberia does the great work expected at her band—this first progressive step eastward must be taken. Thousands of the friends of that republic and of African colomization, both North and South, are desirous that this step should be taked at once, and only wender that it has been so long delayed. The citizens of Liberia pledge their co-operation—the government will give her patronago—the more elevated tribes of the interior have long expected and requested the introduction of Liberian industry among them.

Let not a few difficulties and dangers incident to penetrating and settling any new country discourage this too long neglected mission. It is not acting nobly for Anglo-Saxon confidence and enterprise to be afraid of danger, or shrink from difficulty in the way of human progress. Every difficulty and danger should be duty, however formidable, and either remove or surmount them.

As to myself, I may be permitted to remark that, should my life and health be preserved, and the funds necessary to commence and carry forward this work be secured in time to complete my arrangements, I hope to leave for Liberia, on this mission to the interior, in our November emigrant expedition.

on this mission to the interior, in our case expedition.

Should the means not be secured in time to warrant the undertaking this fail, it will be deferred, and I shall continue the work of my agency till such time as the receipts for this mission will enable arrangements to be effected as far as possible, insuring safety, efficiency and

checter as ar as possess.

In the meantime, contributions are solicited in aid of this mission. Persons wishing to communicate on this subject, or to remit donations, can address the noder-signed, at the Colonization rooms, Bible House, New York city. All letters will be personally answered, and contributions duly acknowledged in the Colonization Journal, JOHN MORRIS PLANE,

Agent New York Colonization Society for Pro African Exploration. New York, Sept. 24, 1855.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS FOR BOARDEES' BAG

signee of Henry G. de Burlo. The defendant is the proprietor of the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway. the 22d December last, Mr. de Burlo, on his ar this city with a friend, from Trieste, stopped at the Wash ngton. He occupied room No. 21, in which his baggage consisting of a trunk and two carpet bags, was deposited on the day of his arrival. About one o'clock of the same consisting of a trunk and two carpet bags, was deposited on the day of his arrival. About one o'clock of the same day, with his friend he left his room with the door looked, went out into the city, and returned again at about the hour of five F. M. He left the key of the room with the barkeeper before he left the hetel. Upon his return, he looked for his key, and not finding it, went up to his room. Here he found his door unlocked, and the key inside. He also discovered that his own baggage, together with his friend's, had been broken open, and the contents strewn around upon the floor. He subsequently discovered that he had lost clothing to the amount of existy-one dollars, and ten English sovereigns. The whole loss amounted to nearly one hundred and ten dollars. This action is brought to recover the amount of the loss. Thourston, J.—It is a well settled rule of law that inn keepers are llable for the loss of property deposited with them by their guests, whether the property be stolen or etherwise taken from their premises, and whether they be at fault or not. It is their duty to take care of the property of the traveller. They are insurers of the property of the traveller. They are insurers of the property of the traveller. They are insurers of the property of the traveller. They are insurers of the property of the traveller. They are insurers of the property of the traveller of the safe of the property of those who entrust it to their care. The very moment a person becomes the guest of an inn, that moment the liability of the landlerd attaches for the subsequent loss of his guest's property, and there is no limit to the amount of his liability. Nothing but the act of dod or public enemies will excuse him. I external no doubt but that de Burlo's property was stolen from the hotel of the defendant, and that the latter should refund to the plantiff in damages. Judgment against defendant for \$109.42, and costs.

in his pleadings.

Accounted and scife as Ole Bull.—Daty A.—six jures were properly empanantified under the statute for the ter of the cause. (2 Rev. Laws. p. 314, section 35.) It the was any variance between the summons as served and returned, the objection should have been made before i joining of issue, and nothing appears by the returns show that there was such a variance. An express of tract of hiring was proved by Maretzek, the terms of it, or that he had authority to make it for the desimilant, a he also proved that services were rendered in pursuan of the contract to the fall amount of the renovery. It is not appear that any partnership had been formed by defendant with any other person. He directed Maretz to engage the artists for Gie Bull & Co. Maretzek Strikkosch were to be of the company, but it was shown that any partnership was entered into the contrary, the lease was obtained by the defendant in own name. The plaintiff was entitled to resource for services of his wife. The judgment should be attempted and the contract of the wife.

United States Circuit Court.

Oct. 1.—The Schoner James u. James L. David.—Notes a C. J.—The Schoner James u. James L. David.—Notes a C. J.—The libel was filed in this sail to recover the value of a parcel of goods shipped by the firm of Medad. Flats &

of a parcel of goods shipped by the firm of Medal Tlatt & Co. in the schooner Jane, to Newbern, N. C., consigned to J. M. Gooding, charging the non-delivery of the goods by the master. The decree of the court below is regressed and the libel dismissed with costs.

NAVAL STORES—DELIVERY—USAGE.

JOHN Smith and Paul Hubs ex Response and C. W. Hiesen.—Nurson C. J.—This is a libel field by R and C. W. Blossom to recover the value of a quantity of resin. The resin was shipped at Winnington, N. C., in a verse belonging to the defendants, and consigned to the libellants. There were several other consignments of this same article. The versel arrived the 20th lay, 1830, hauled ever to Mitchill's yard, at Brooklyn, to lead her cargo, where the different consignments of resin were delivered, except that consigns to the libellants. The agent of Mitchill refused to permit this consignment to be landed at the yard. The libellants were notified of this by the master, and were requested to seed ligher to secure the resin from the vessel. This they refused and requested that it should be delivered at a yard belonging to themselves in Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Mitchill's or at some other was these and the sead the sead and requested that it should be delivered at a yard belonging to themselves in Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Mitchill's or at some other was there are the sead of the sead of the sead of the construction of the sead and requested that it should be delivered at a yard be-longing to themselves in Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Mitchilly, or at some other yard there where mayal stores were received. The master then hauled over to pier 28, New York, there own.) and notified the libellant of his readiness to deliver the resin these. This they refused. Besin is not permitted to be stored in the city of New York. The master then sent the article in lighters to a public yard in Brooklyn, and notified the libellants, and tendered the receipt for the delivery given at the yard, and demanded the freight, including the ex-pense of lightering. The libellants tendered the freight, excluding the lighterage, and demanded the result, which was refused. I think the court below erred, and that the decree should be reversed, and the libel dimensed with costs.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingerseil.
CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY.

was a prosecution against the defendant. Thomas Burns, charging him with obstructing Peter Dawson, an Impector charging him with obstructing Peter Dawson, an impector of the Custom House, in the execution of his only while on board the ship Devenshire, as discharging officer on the 15th day of August last. The defendant, with some other persons was engaged in a fight on board said ship on the day in question, while she was discharging her passengers at the foot of pier No. 14 East river, and according to the statement of Mr. Dawson, the defendant fourished a handspike and afterwards hit him (Dawson) on the head with a stone. On the part of the defendant, who was represented by Messrs. Edmon and B. J. Hindam, and had committed no offence known to any act of Congress and that if defendant was guilty of any offence it was of an assault and battery only, and that this court had no power or jurisdiction to try such an offence and that the proper place to try the defendant was in a criminal court of the State and not in the United States courts, and that therefore, the defendant was entitled to a verdict of not guilty. The Court seemed to take the same view of the cause, and directed the jury to render a verdict of acquittal, which they did accordingly, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Commissioners of Palice.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday, with a full trial calendar—present Mayor Wood and Judge Stuart... The case of Daniel Linn was again postponed conditionally that it be disposed of at the next meeting. Seve ral other cases were also held over.

The case of William Hathaway, Eleventh district, was tried, the charge being that on the 9th instant he demanded \$2 of a prisoner named John Noonan, for services to be rendered, and asked for and received a silver watch for defence. He swore that the money was asked for on his account, he having visited some friends of Noonan to pro-cure the payment of \$10 fine. On the other hand, it was tated that no mention had been made of a second party. but that the money was asked and the watch given. Se

William Gorman, Fourteenth ward, charged with ill withan corman, Fourieenth ward, charged with the treating Mary Quinn while in his custody, appeared, but was not ready for trial. Postponed accordingly. Philip Riley, Tenth district, was called on, charged with calling Alonzo Jordana thiof, loafer and son of a b-Witneres for defence being on an excursion, the case was held over.

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held over.

Samuel Fellerman, Fourth district charges with calling
William Gilmartin "a d——d thief," and with threatening to club him, on the evening of 13th September. Sevcral israclites appeared on the stand and tried to justify
defendant, as they had themselves suspicions of the
character and intent of the young man and his companions. Complainant appeared also, and gave a suitaketory account of himself.

John Bulton, Lieutenant First district, was next
tried, charged with disobadience of ordes, with baving
crased and nitered writing in the minute book of the station, and with neglecting to relieve Lichtenant Snodgrass. Only one witness was called to side what Dalton
was in the right, or rather, to show he had not used cortain imprecatory remarks, as charged. In defence, Dalton alleged that Snodgrass was stupid, and civile not
understand the telegraph, and was constantly getting the
station into disrepute.

An entire section of the First district was then had up,
charged by Capitals Halpin with neglect of laty, in not
promptly reporting themselves at a fire in Caribel street.

Clue here and dismissed, after a long continued cross
fire of words, which showed the independence of some 4t
the members of the First ward police, who Are continuous
by making complaints the one against the other, time
keeping the district in a constant terment.

The Board then adjourned.